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THE SECRET PRAYER.

It was a still and solemn hour
In an aisle of the Southern Seas,
And slowly the shades of night were swept
Away by the morning breeze,
When a lonely soul of Britain stood
With cheek and brow of care,
Seeking amid the solitude
A place for secret prayer.

No ear to hear in that silent glen,
No eye but the eye of God;
Yet the giant fern gave back a voice
As forth the wanderer trod:
They were broken words that met his ear,
And a name was mingled there;
It was the name of Christ he heard
And the voice of secret prayer.

A native of that savage isle
From the depths of his full heart cried
For mercy, for help, in the hour of need,
For faith in the Crucified!
And peace and hope were in those tones,
So solemnly sweet they were,
For He, who answers while yet we call
Had blessed that secret prayer.

The morning dawned on that lonely spot,
But a far more glorious day
Came with the accents of prayer and praise
On the Indian's lips they lay.
The first, the first who had called on God
In those regions of Satan's care,
The first who had breathed in his native tongue
The language of secret prayer.

And he who that hallowed music heard,
The missionary lone—
Oh! the joy that thrilled thro' his yearning heart
By a stranger may not be known.
But he knelt, and blessed the hand that sent,
In the hour of his deep despair,
Comfort and strength to his fainting soul
With the voice of that secret prayer.

A TALE OF POLAND.

'God tempests the wind to shorn lambs,' said
a Polish captive, as she was led by a menial to
her master's place. This girl was one of those
patriotic females enrolled as a corps to provide
food and raiment for the valiant, suffering sons
of degraded Poland. Eighteen years had not
kissed her cheek, yet to her discretion paid
homage. The sword of the oppressor had not
ready drank the blood of her father; the yawning
gates of a Russian prison had interred her
only brother; and grief for the loss of those
whom she so justly loved, had made her mother-
less. Still her spirit drooped not, nor did she
bend when the storm passed over her. She
considered it a necessary offering to purchase
the emancipation of her country and stifled each
selfish feeling. I need not say she was beauti-
ful; but she was incomparably so. Virtue,
beauty, and the graces, it would seem had strug-
gled for supremacy. Like a guardian angel
she appeared to preside over the destinies of
her country; and in the hour of danger, she
was ever near, nursing with new energies the
sinking soldiers, by her energetic appeals to that
God by whom the weak are made strong, 'I
would that the helmet were fitted to a woman's
brow, that I might become a more active par-
ticipant in this glorious achievement—that I
too might gather unfading laurels for my coun-
try in the struggle that awaits her. Again the
providers for prey, commanded by the fell ty-
rant are at our frontiers. Hitherto God had
wrought wonders for us. The most sanguine
expectations of our friends have been more
than realized, while our enemies have witness-
ed the destruction of their fondest hopes. Your
wives and daughters determined to share your
dangers are already equipped, armed with faith
and hope in heaven. They go forth to admin-
ister consolation to the sick and dying, and to
bind up their wounds. Let the effort then
sweep from the minds of our foe every expec-
tation of our country's downfall. Then wrong-
ed, insulted Poland will be registered among
the independent nations of the earth.

This appeal to the hearts of the officers was
received, not in the usual manner, with loud
cheers. Every knee was bent, and every eye
raised to heaven, and harmoniously did their
voices blend in supplicating the protecting arm
of Omnipotence, in behalf of themselves, their
country, and this heaven-born spirit veiled in
mortality.

The day dawned, and they were ready to re-
ceive their enemy. They met, and dreadful
was the conflict. Often were the poles repulsed
but as often did they return to the contest,
shouting "Liberty or Death." Their soil was
enriched by her dearest sons, but the cry of vic-
tory mingled with the songs of the conqueror that
beckoned them away. The enemy fled in wild
disorder, after a protracted struggle.

Wearied with the toils of war, the soldiers re-
fined to the camp; nor were their women less
in want of rest. The fair Adelia was alone in-
sensible to fatigue, and she was still wandering
about the field of battle, intent on her errand of
mercy. "Life," said she, "may still linger in

some of the fallen; and even in death's last
agony, I may point them to a crucified Saviour."
Superstitious feelings she had none; but in the
midst of her humane exertions, her arm was
suddenly grasped by a ruffian, who in the hour
of danger had fled from the enemy's posts.—
This offering he knew would insure his pardon,
and procure for him future favors with the Rus-
sian commander, whose watch word was "beauty
and booty," and to this monster did he hasten
with this defenceless but invaluable girl.

During this trial her fortitude was invincible,
and the dignity of her manner awed even those
to whom she was presented. The Russian offi-
cers had assembled, under pretence of con-
sidering measures to renew the engagement;
but in fact to spend the night in riot and dissipa-
tion. The commander-in-chief of his Majesty's
forces, struck by the beauty of his captive, or-
dered her into confinement; secretly determin-
ed on a private interview to convince her of
his power. For this purpose even before the
fumes of the wine had passed away, he was at
the door of her cell. She was kneeling in pray-
er. In behalf of Poland she fervently and
humbly asked that her captivity might in some
mysterious manner aid her countrymen. She
was concluding by imploring fortitude to bear
the repeated insults of her enemies, and by en-
tering protection in the snares of the wicked.

"Be mine," said he, "and my arm shall af-
ford that protection you will seek in vain from
any other power." She rose saying, "I worship
neither fronts of brass nor feet of clay, my
trust is in Israel's God." "Prating fool! your
life is in my hands, and dare you defy me?"
"True, you may kill me, but the Christian fears
not death, and in that you will only restore me
to those sainted parents of which Russian butch-
ery has deprived me. Go, pander for a baser
monarch, and no longer disturb my devotions."

Threats and persuasions were alike fruitless.—
"There is no deed," said she, "from which you
or your nation would shrink, but my brother
would thing lightly of his life purchased at the
expense of his sister's virtue. Your deeds are
written in blood, and every triumph but deepens
the stain. Your glory may dazzle for a while
but it will set in the starless night. Begone I
command you, nor think to bribe a Polish maid-
en!" He left her swearing vengeance; and in
the execution of which he ordered a menial
to bring her forth for the amusement of the sol-
diers well knowing that female delicacy shrinks
from the public gaze. She entered the camp
calm and collected, for if she had female gen-
tleness it was united with masculine firmness.—
Tauntingly, she was asked to sing. "I used to
sing," said she, "for my father; his spirit may
be permitted to hover near and respond to the
song of his child." She sang a little ballad
composed by herself in prison. The words
were as follows:

The sun has tinged the western sky
And cast its shadows far and round;
To God I'll raise the orphan's cry—
He heard the sound.

When through the gloomy cell I tread,
I raise my feeble voice and sing
To him who is the orphan's God—
He knows their wrong.

And there is hope for misery's child,
Where despair's banner never waved—
Where monsters virtue ne'er beguiled,
God's power can save.

She ceased. The demand was convulsed
with rage, and ordered her back to await her
wretched fate. Silently she followed her con-
ductor; but in passing a dark hall, her hand
fell upon a sleeping sentinel's sword. She
grasped it,—he awoke not—and in her own
dungeon he drank the blood of him who first de-
prived her of her liberty.

Woman's imagination is ever fertile. Quick
as thought she was arrayed in the garb of the
fallen soldier, and presented herself before the
common jail, demanding certain prisoners for
the gratification of his master. Their names
were given, and some of Poland's bravest offi-
cers were again at liberty, and among them fair
Adelia's brother.

REVOLUTIONARY ANECDOTE.

A friend has communicated to us the follow-
ing anecdote of olden times, which like every
thing pertaining to the Revolution, is worthy of
record, and will be read with interest:

Burgoyne, the British General, who had
vainly boasted to George III. that with five
thousand men he could march through the col-
onies, from one end to the other, had encamp-
ed at Skeneborough, (now Whitehall) with
double the force he had asked from his King
While there, John McD.—a Scotch set-
tler of Washington county, was seen with his
waney nag making his way to the encampment
of the British army. On his arrival he inquired
for General Frazer, for the traveller had been
seen service as a soldier under Frazer in the
French war. They met and recognized each
other, and cordial was that meeting. Two na-
tives from the land of the thistle need but see
each other in a foreign land, and they are broth-
ers at once. But in this case, our heroes had,
besides being natives of the same soil, another
tie to bind them together; that was "old ac-
quaintance."

After the customary congratulations between
them, McD.—intimated to the General

that he had come to see him on business of a
confidential nature. Frazer then requested his
attendants to withdraw, and asked John to in-
form what it was. John then began; "I have,"
said he, "a wife and one son, and possess about
400 acres of land, a small portion of which is
under improvement, a comfortable house and
out buildings. My live stock consists of a
horse which I have with me here, two cows,
and a few sheep. Now, General, I have come
to you for the advice of a friend, to know what
am I to do in the present condition of the coun-
try." Frazer thought for a few moments, and
then said, "John, there is no sitting on the
fence, there is no half way work about it—
there is but one course for you to pursue.—
You must go back and fight for your country."
McD.—started back as if thunderstruck,
not knowing what to make of it.—On recover-
ing from his surprise, with a serious air, hang-
ing down his head, and at the same time shak-
ing it, he said, "I can na, I can na do it; I have
sworn allegiance to George III, and I can na
break my oath." "That oath," said Frazer,
"can bind you no longer than your King pro-
tects you, and it is now doubtful about his be-
ing able to afford you that protection."

McD.—bade farewell to the noble
scotchman, after receiving his injunction to keep
this interview a profound secret until he should
be no more, when he might relate it at his pleas-
ure.—McD.—pledged his honor, which
was enough. He returned home, shouldered
his musket, and a better Whig never aimed at
Tory. The generous the honest, the noble
Frazer fell at Saratoga, lamented by his foes
as well as friends; and McD.—long lived to
tell his fireside story which he had kept a
secret until after the death of his friend and ad-
viser.—Troy Whig.

The following amusing conversation, assum-
ed to have taken place between King William
and O'Connell, is from the London Satirist, &
is a fair sample of the licence in which the En-
glish press indulges. O'Connell is supposed
to be waiting upon the King as one of the de-
putation of the House of Commons, to carry up
the address in reply to the King's speech:

The King.—What, Dan! well how are you?
pretty hearty! (shaking him cordially by the
hand.)

O'Connell.—God bless the beagles, your
majesty, I am that same thing. I hope your
majesty's maddling?

The King.—Tol-lol-sh. How's Missus?
O'Connell.—Illigant in health, and altogeth-
er complete in spirits. I hope the queen's well
although without the least blame?

The King.—Why (turning upon the whites
of his royal eyes)—yes—yes—pretty much as
usual.—You and I, Dan, can't manage, you
know, as we used to do. It's no use, you
know. We neither of us can expect, as Char-
ley Bloomfield says, to live in this ere sub-
lunary sphere much longer.

O'Connell.—Your majesty is pleased to flatter
me; but I've a habit of living till I'm a hundred
and ten; it's a custom I have. Long life to
your majesty; may you live forever, and then
have a thousand and ten years good.

The King.—Well! (after a pause) and how
are all the Paddy Whacks in your country.—
Can they get a good belly-full of wittles now,
any on 'em.

O'Connell.—Taturs frequently.
The King.—Ah; I like taturs myself. Had
a pretty good crop this year?

O'Connell.—Decent.
The king expressed his satisfaction, and af-
ter another hearty shake of the hand, they part-
ed.—Vade Mecum.

[From the Boston Statesman.]

Malta, February 9, 1836.
Arrival of the Frigate Constitution at Malta—of H. B. M.
Steamer Hermes, with Commodore Hull on board—
meeting between this Officer and Captain Daeres, now
in command of the "Edinburgh," seventy-four.

At daylight, on the morning of the eleventh
of January, from the observatory of the palace,
a large American ship was seen lying off the
harbor of Valletta, under easy sail, with the en-
sign hoisted, and the flag of the Commodore
of this station, flying at the fore-mast-head.

It was not long before she was made out as
the Constitution, with Commodore Elliott on
board, which was not altogether uninteresting,
although it might not have been at all agreeable
news to Captain J. R. Daeres, who is now in
our port, in command of the Edinburgh seventy-four.

No American man-of-war has arrived at our
Island for a length of time, which has created so
much interest among the English commanders,
as this ship of which we are now speaking—so
much, indeed, did she excite the attention of this
people, that during the few hours she remained
in sight, while her boat was on shore, crowds
collected on the heights of La Valletta, and on
the terraces of the different buildings, to view
both the wind and current being strongly against
the course whither she was bound.

There is no better position for observing the
ships which may be in sight off Malta, than on
the ramparts of St. Elmo; and it was on this
spot that a British Post-Captain was seen, with
his spy-glass, attentively gazing at the "Yankee

Frigate," which, as was truly remarked by him,
is the pride of our nation, and as fine a ship of
her class as could be seen in any navy.

Not many days after the departure of the
Constitution from this place, and while the re-
collection of her visit was fresh in the minds of
those who had been to see her, His B. M.
Steamer Hermes arrived from Gibraltar, and a-
mong the passengers was Commodore Hull.

Hardly had the ship come to anchor, before
Captain Daeres had manned his boat, and called
to see his old friend, whom he had formerly
known in Boston. Their meeting was a very
pleasant one; and Captain Daeres has, since
the liberation of the gallant Commodore from
quarantine, been almost daily to visit him, car-
rying his brother commanders, at all times, to
introduce them. If the English are of a proud
spirit, they have this natural trait of character,
that whenever they see a brave man, they re-
spect him; and it matters but little whether they
were the ones defeated or not, they still show
the same attentions, and pay the same difference
to such a character, whether it is found in
their countrymen, among their friends, or in an
enemy.

The truth of this remark, can be proved by
the treatment which Commodore Hull has re-
ceived since his arrival in our city. Rear Ad-
miral Sir Thomas Briggs informed the writer
that he respected Commodore Hull for his cour-
age as shown to Europe, and should take the
first opportunity to call upon him. This he has
done, with his family, and on these two distin-
guished officers comparing notes, it was found
they were both on this station, and in command
of men of war, upwards of thirty years since,
and at the time when we were engaged in the
Tripoline war.

Among the distinguished men now here, we
may name Vice Admiral Sir Josias Rowley,
who is in command of the English fleet; Hon.
Capt. Percy, of the Canopus; Capt. Martin,
flag captain of the Caledonia; Capt. McKerby,
of the Vernon frigate, known as the one-armed
captain of Trafalgar; Capt. Wise, of the Thun-
derer, a relation of Capt. Daeres; Sir Freder-
ick Hankey, Chief Secretary to Government,
and indeed at this moment acting Governor of
the Island; all of whom, but more particularly
the last, have been very attentive to Commodore
Hull and his family during their tarry among
them.

Sir Frederick Hankey took the Commodore
to the Garrison Club, where are enrolled the
names of all the distinguished persons who have
passed through this Island since it was a British
possession,—and also on the pages of the cata-
logue will be found the names of several Royal
Dukes, and also many of the distinguished of
the European nobility and gentry. Commodore
Hull was made an honorary member while
a resident in La Valletta, and it gives me much
pleasure to state as a countryman, that this gen-
tleman has received all the attention which it
was in the power of those in office to show him.
And furthermore, it is with much gratification I
am enabled to state, that Captain J. R. Daeres
has always, previous to the arrival of Commo-
dore Hull, and since, spoken of him in the high-
est terms, which may serve to correct an erro-
neous impression, prevalent in America during
the last war, that after the heat of the action had
passed away, there always had existed a cool-
ness between the commander of the Guerriere
and his powerful adversary of the Constitution.
Capt. Daeres was evidently much chagrined at
his capture—he feels it to this day, and probably
may never entirely recover from the mortifica-
tion caused by the result of the action between
the two ships,—he is, however, a brave man,
of a jovial character, liked by his officers, popu-
lar with his equals, and last not least, a friend to
the Bostonians, and a lover of their country.—
He never lets an opportunity pass, without men-
tioning the hospitality he received when a vis-
itor and resident in the capital of New Eng-
land.

It was indeed a singular coincidence, that on
this isolated spot in the Mediterranean, after a
lapse of nearly twenty-four years, we should see,
almost at the same moment, "Old Ironsides"
approaching our harbor, with the Hero of New
Orleans on her bow—an incident not at all pleas-
ing to the numerous officers who were defeated
at that place and are now on duty here—and
that only three days after her departure, Commo-
dore Hull, who commanded this frigate dur-
ing the last war, should arrive and meet him of
the Guerriere, whom he captured, now present,
and in command of one of the finest ships in the
large British fleet now floating in the waters of
La Valletta. It is said that the Constitution
was never in finer order than at this time, that
she has a powerful crew, a well selected body
of officers, and is commanded by a gentleman,
who, although one of the strictest disciplinarians
in our navy, is much esteemed and beloved by
all on board.

This information is given by one who, during
the late visit of the Constitution, went off to her
in a boat, in company with the Rev. J. D. P.
o Kennebec, a distance of three miles from the
Island, and who could not have had a better
opportunity of judging (than was afforded him
at this moment,) of the fine appearance of the
ship, of the discipline on board, and of the
good feeling existing among the officers and
crew.

A general officer, who figured during the last
war in the scenes which transpired at Washing-
ton, Baltimore, and on the plains before New
Orleans, observed that at the latter place he had
a good opportunity of seeing General Jackson;
that his countenance was firmly impressed on
his mind; that he knew of no better situation
where the bust of so meritorious an officer could
be placed, than on the bows of so celebrated a
ship as the Constitution; that it was a striking
likeness, and were he to have seen it in the de-
serts of Egypt, he should have known whom it
was intended to represent.

A TRIAL OF MEMORY.—A person was boast-
ing, in Foote's presence, of the extraordinary
facility with which he could commit anything to
memory, when the modern Aristophanes said
they would write a dozen lines in prose which
he would not be able to repeat, from memory,
in as many minutes. A wager was instantly laid,
and Foote produced the following:—"So she
went into the garden to cut a cabbage leaf to
make an apple pie; and at the same time, a
great she bear coming up the street, pops its
head into the shop. What no soap? So be
died, and she very imprudently married the bar-
ber; and there were present the Pickinies &
Jollifies, and the Garryulies, and the Grand
Panjandrum himself, with a little round button
at the top; and they all fell to playing the game
of catch as catch can, till the gunpowder ran
out of the heels of their boots." Such a mass
of unconnected nonsense defied memory, and
the wit won his wager.

CONGRESS.

In Senate, 26th ult. a report was communi-
cated by the chair in answer to a resolution of
the Senate, from the Treasury Department, in
relation to the transaction of the land offices in
Ohio, with the Deposit Banks as to the descrip-
tion of notes, received or rejected by them in
deposit from the land offices. 1000 extra
copies ordered to be printed.

Mr. Morris of Ohio, presented the proceed-
ings of a large meeting at Cincinnati, suggest-
ing the expediency of an immediate recognition
by the U. S. of the independence of Texas, &
asked its reference to the Committee on For-
eign relations.

Mr. King of Alabama, thought it rather prema-
ture, to interfere with the subject in the pres-
ent condition of affairs, and suggested the
propriety of laying the proceedings, for the present,
on the table.

Mr. Walker said that he hoped the motion
to lay these proceedings upon the table would
not prevail; that such a course would not be
expressive of the sense of the people of the
United States; that the sympathies of the Amer-
ican people were deeply excited in regard to
the situation of Texas; that there were thou-
sands of American citizens invited by Mexico
to participate in the blessing of a Federal Gov-
ernment and of free institutions—invited to set-
tle the wilderness and defend the Mexicans a-
gainst the then frequent incursions of a savage
foe, and now attempted to be trodden down
beneath the feet of the most sanguinary despots
and usurper that had ever disgraced the annals
of the world; that, in point of fact, Santa Anna
and his priests and mercenaries were the rebels,
and not the people of Texas; that it was Santa
Anna and his party who had prostrated the
Federal Government of Mexico, and were
now attempting to establish upon its ruins a
central military despotism; that the people of
Texas had fought for the federal constitution of
1824, and adhered to it until all hope of its
preservation had been extinguished, and that
then, and then only, when the alternative pre-
sented was to receive the chains of a usurper,
or resist unto death, they had nobly refused
the flag of independence. resolved to maintain
their liberties or perish in the conflict. Nobly,
gloriously, had they maintained the unequal
contest; they had performed deeds of valor that
would challenge a comparison with anything in
Greek or Roman history. Such men could
not be vanquished. No! the sun was no more
certain to set in the western horizon, than that
Texas would maintain her independence, and
that we would acknowledge it. The death of
the murdered heroes at the Alamo, of prisoners
of war, massacred in cold blood by the or-
ders of a ruthless tyrant, would call down upon
him the vengeance of earth and heaven. It had
excited a thrill or horror throughout this Union
and was now bringing the evidences of public
feeling before this body. Let us now, then,
give to these proceedings in favor of Texas,
that respectful reference to which they are so
justly entitled, and which, whilst it does not
now violate the neutrality of this Government,
will elicit outward in the hour of gloom and
danger, a people who are imitating the example
of the patriots of our own Revolution, and
whose destiny will be the same.

Mr. Morris was well assured that this was a
question of great delicacy, and they should pro-
ceed with much caution. He agreed with his
friend from Mississippi that the public mind was
much excited on the subject; and that the sym-
pathies of our people were deeply roused in
favor of the suffering Texas. As a citizen, in-
dividually, he accorded full with the feelings
expressed in the proceedings of this meeting,
but as an American Senator he felt that he

ought to act with some caution. He believed that the people Cincinnati spoke the united voice of the whole State, and that their meeting would be followed by other meetings, not only in Ohio but in every part of the Union. He was willing to lay the proceedings on the table for the present, as suggested by the Senator from Alabama, and the more so, as he had been informed that similar memorials would be presented from other parts of the United States, when the Senate, having the sentiments of the country more generally expressed, it would be proper to call up the proceedings, and act on them.

In the House the Naval Appropriation bill was under discussion. Mr. Cambreleng moved to amend the following section: "For the armament of the fortifications, \$200,000," by striking out this sum and increasing \$1,224,301. Mr. C. sent to the clerk's table a letter from the Secretary of War, dated January 21st, 1836, inclosing the estimates on which the amendment was founded; which was read. He also informed the House that he had moved the amendment under the instruction of the Committee of Ways and Means. This was the first motion he had made with reference to the disposition of the surplus revenue, and it was due to himself to state his views at length. Mr. C. then proceeded to reply to the speech of Mr. Bell on the naval bill. He regretted that the presiding officer of the last Congress should have entered into a controversy about the proceedings of the last night of the session. Mr. C. defended himself from the charge of Mr. Bell in relation to Mr. C's "assumption" that there was no quorum at a particular moment of that night. He knew it from the yeas and nays. The then Speaker himself also knew there was no quorum, and the Journal evidenced the fact. Mr. C. also vindicated the course of the present Committee of Ways and Means, in reply to the charge of Mr. Bell, that the appropriation bills had been unnecessarily delayed. There had not been an instance, for forty years, when so many of the ordinary appropriation bills had been reported within fifteen days from the time the committee were announced. He adverted, in reply to the course of the gentleman from Tennessee himself, on the ordinary naval bill, containing appropriations for all parts of the world, which, in times of high party excitement, was generally passed without the slightest embarrassment. That bill was retarded for several weeks by a motion of the gentleman to reduce the appropriations for navy yards one half, in order to save \$300,000 in the exigency of a war with France. After this had been debated for some time, the gentleman from Tennessee took another ground; and made a motion to reduce an item from \$67,000 to \$33,500, which was discussed at great length, the gentleman himself speaking four days upon it; and then he refused to vote on his own motion. A gentleman from Vermont (Mr. Everett) moved to reduce the same item to \$4000, and then the gentleman from Tennessee declared that that was the motion he himself intended to make.

Mr. C. then adverted to the proposition of Mr. Mercer, to engrave upon the civil list a proposition to distribute the surplus revenue, and congratulated the country upon the fruitfulness of the various attempts to renew the panic, as evinced by the results of the elections in Virginia, Connecticut, and Rhode Island. Mr. C. also vindicated the administration from the charge of having been guilty of extravagant expenditures in works of internal improvement. They were not responsible for those expenditures, for, in the first place, those works had their origin under former administrations, the Delaware breakwater, Cumberland road &c; and the Committees of Ways and Means, Commerce, Roads and Canals, of that House, must be held accountable for the amount of appropriations made for them. In reference to the public deposits, Mr. C. was anxious that some measures of regulation should be adopted. He was, however, opposed to the Government having anything to do with stocks, and if any surplus should remain, after the wants of the Government should be supplied, which he doubted, he would vote, rather than have anything to do with stocks, that the surplus should be temporarily invested, and leave that fund pledged, in the language of the eighth article of the old confederation, to be disposed of for the common benefit of the United States. He denied that the present administration were accountable for the accumulation, but that it had, on the contrary, endeavored to stem it. It was produced by the tariff act of 1816. He himself did not think the surplus would continue but little, if any, beyond the ordinary necessities of the Government. Mr. C. dwelt at length upon the subject, and that of the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, the inevitable effect of which would be to produce an increase of the tariff.

He also entered into a variety of statements with reference to the revenue arising from importations and the public lands, which, in case of a reaction that would inevitably ensue, would not amount to more than two-thirds of the expenditures of the Government. He controverted the doctrine that there was a large surplus. On the first of January of the present year, the unappropriated balance in the Treasury amounted to only \$17,500,000, not including the U. S. Bank stock, for he would not calculate on any thing from an institution that had acted as that had done with reference to the pension fund and the widow and orphan. This amount of \$17,500,000 would be more than exhausted during the present year without the aid of adopting any measure of direct distribution. There were extraordinary estimates amounting to \$6,000,000; two Indian treaties, approved of by the late majority of the Senate, \$7,000,000; the Seminole war would probably cost

\$6,000,000; and there were a large mass of other expenditures that would swell it up to \$25,000,000. Besides this, the war cloud now hanging over the southwestern frontier, ought not to escape the attention of Congress. He examined in detail the effects of distributing the surplus revenue in the manner proposed, which would introduce a general scene of corruption, break down the independence of the States and produce consolidation. He would go with gentlemen for putting the fortifications in a state of defence, and of possessing a naval power commensurate with the commerce and coast of the country. He would triple the force in the Gulf of Mexico he would increase the naval force on the east, and would have an efficient force in the Pacific, to protect our fisheries, where in case of war, we should be first assailed. He again adverted to the Seminole war, and the probability of a rupture with Mexico, or with the Indians in that quarter, incited through the influence of that nation. Should this be the case, every dollar of the surplus revenue would be exhausted; and Mr. C. concluded after some further remarks by calling upon these friends of distribution to pause and reflect upon these circumstances, before they took a step which they would be unable to retract.

Thursday, April 19.—In the Senate Mr. Ewing submitted a resolution making some enquiries in relation to the amount of money received for public lands and transferred to the deposit banks in the eastern cities.

In the House.—The resolution relating to the deposit banks offered by Mr. Dromgoole being under consideration, Mr. W. resumed and concluded his remarks in support of his motion to amend.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the United States for 1836.

Wednesday, April 20.—In the Senate, Mr. McKean presented a memorial from sundry merchants of Philadelphia, complaining the irregularities and delays in the transmission of the mails, and praying Congress to authorize the Postmaster General to contract for an express mail through the principal cities of the Union. The memorial was referred to the committee on the Post Office, &c.

The bill to appropriate, for a limited time, the net proceeds of the public lands and granting lands to the several States, coming up as the special order, Mr. Southard resumed his remarks in support of the bill, and was followed by Mr. Wright in opposition. He had not concluded when the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the joint resolution from the Senate, fixing the 23d day of May for the appointment of Congress, was taken up, and the motion to lay the resolution on the table was agreed to, yeas 102, nays 74.

The bill from the Senate to fix the northern boundary line of Ohio, and for the admission of Michigan into the Union, was read a 1st and 2d time.

General Appropriation Bill.—The House resumed the consideration of the "bill making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the United States for the year 1836"—after a debate, Mr. Hannegan moved the previous question, which was sustained, and the bill ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Thursday.

The Chair presented a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, in compliance with a resolution of the House, a statement of the names, ages, duties, and salaries of the Clerks in his Department—also similar statements from other departments; all of which were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Johnson of Indiana, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill for the erection of a Custom House and Public Store at New Orleans—read twice and committed.

Thursday, April 21.—In the Senate, Mr. Webster, from the Finance Committee, reported a bill revisiting the duties on certain goods destroyed by the fire in N. York: read and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Webster also reported a bill to repeal the 14th section of the act relating to the U. S. Bank, without amendment.

The bill to regulate the deposits of the public moneys came up in its order, and on motion of Mr. Wright, was made the special order for Tuesday next.

The General Appropriation Bill was received from the House, read twice by unanimous consent, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

The bill to distribute the avails of the public lands among the several States came up in its order, and occupied the Senate the remainder of the session.

The House, in pursuance of the special order of yesterday, went into Committee of the Whole on the following bills:—The bill to authorize the President of the United States to accept the service of volunteers; and the bill to provide for the better protection of the Western frontier; the first mentioned bill was considered for some time, and a debate arose thereupon, which lasted till the expiration of the hour. At one o'clock, the Committee rose, and the House proceeded to the execution of the special order, the General Appropriation Bill, on which the previous question was ordered, and the bill passed, nem. con.

Friday, April 22.—In the Senate, Mr. Shepley presented the resolutions of the Legislature of his State, instructing the Senators to support the adoption of an amendment of the Constitution in relation to the election of President and Vice President, the granting of liberal appropriations for the purpose of national defence, and the passage of measures to protect the State of

Maine against foreign aggression. The resolutions were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Benton submitted a resolution, that, from and after the day—, in the year 1836, nothing but gold and silver coin ought to be received in payment for the public lands; and that the Committee on Public Lands be instructed to report a bill accordingly.

The land bill occupied the remainder of the session.

In the House, the Committee on Naval Affairs reported that it is inexpedient to establish a Navy Yard at Baltimore. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the bills authorizing the President of the United States to accept the service of volunteers in certain cases—and for the protection of the Western frontier—the former was reported to the House with sundry amendments, and on the latter the Committee asked leave to sit again.

Saturday, April 23.—In the Senate, Mr. Benton's resolution instructing the committee on the public lands to bring in a bill requiring all payments for the public lands to be made in specie, after a certain time, occupied the principal part of the session. Messrs. Benton, Webster, Niles, Ewing, Calhoun, Shepley and Porter, addressed the Senate—the debate ended in a resolution of enquiry.

In the House, Mr. Smith, of Maine, on leave, offered a resolution, calling upon the Secretary of State to lay before the House a copy of the awards made by the commissioners of claims under the convention with the king of the Two Sicilies, which was adopted.

Mr. Dromgoole obtained the consent of the House to take up the resolution in relation to the deposit banks, &c. which lay on the table. This subject occupied the House until one o'clock, and the remainder of the session was devoted to private business.

Monday, April 25.—In the Senate, a remonstrance in relation to Slavery in Arkansas, was presented and laid on the table.

The following reports were laid before the Senate:—A report from the State Department of the number of foreign passengers who came into the United States in the year 1835.

A report from the Treasury Department, supplying some deficiencies necessary to complete the returns of the amount of money in the Deposit Banks.

Mr. Webster reported a bill from the House, to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to act as agent of the United States in all matters relating to their stock in the Bank of the United States, with sundry amendments—ordered to be printed.

Mr. Webster, also from the Committee on Finance, reported a resolution requiring the opinions of the heads of the several departments upon the propriety of increasing the salaries of their clerks.

Navy Appropriations.—Mr. Southard moved to take up the bill making appropriations for the Naval Service for the year 1836. The motion being agreed to, the bill was read, and the first amendment of the Senate Committee on naval affairs, was taken up for consideration. This amendment increases the amount appropriated for the Navy from \$1,074,178.91 to 2,544,338.15. Laid on the table for the present.

The Land Bill occupied the remainder of the session.

In the House, the question of order pending on the subject of the disposition of the memorials heretofore presented by Mr. Slade, in relation to the admission of Arkansas into the Union, were considered until one o'clock, on a motion, to refer the same to the committee on Ways and Means, with instructions to report a bill in conformity with the instructions.

Mr. Cambreleng, by leave of the House, reported from the Committee on Ways and Means, a bill making a further appropriation of one million of dollars for the suppression of Indian hostilities in Florida—which was subsequently passed through all its stages.

Mr. Lawrence presented a memorial from sundry citizens of Boston, praying the establishment of an express mail from Boston to New Orleans—laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. J. Q. Adams presented the joint resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts, in favor of the distribution among the several States of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, on the bill making appropriations for the Indian Department, annuities, &c. for the year 1836—and the bill supplementary to the civil and diplomatic bill for the payment of certain officers not provided for by law—which were considered, and reported to the House with sundry amendments.

Tuesday, April 26.—In the Senate.—The Vice President laid before the Senate a report from the Treasury Department, calling for information concerning the amount of money which had been received for Public Lands in the new States, and the manner in which this money had been deposited or transferred.—1000 extra copies were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Morris presented the proceedings of a large meeting of the citizens of Ohio, at Cincinnati, which recommended to Congress the propriety of recognizing Texas as one of the States of the Union. Some objection was made to the reference of these proceedings to the Committee on Foreign Relations, by Mr. King, of Alabama, who thought it was possible that this course might injuriously affect our neutral relations, a short debate took place, at the close of which the subject was laid on the table.

Mr. Benton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill making appropriations for the building of arsenals and armories.

Mr. Davis introduced a bill, the object of which was to place worsteds in the tariff on the same footing with woollens.

The H. use bill making a further appropriation of one million of dollars for the suppression of Indian hostilities in Florida, was read twice and referred.

The Land bill then came up and Mr. Clay occupied the floor on the subject until the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives Mr. Dromgoole's resolution calling for information from the Secretary of the Treasury relative to the manner of selecting Deposit Banks, came up with Mr. Wise's amendment, and was debated until one o'clock.

Mr. W. Thompson, of S. C. offered a resolution calling on the President for information relative to Texas, but the rule was not suspended to receive the same. Mr. Storer, of Ohio, asked the unanimous consent of the House to present a memorial in favor of Texas, but objections being made, the House proceeded to the bill for the defence of the frontier, and the acceptance of volunteers, which was discussed to a late hour and finally ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Wednesday.

ON FORD DEMOCRAT.
Paris, May 10, 1836.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT

MARTIN VAN BUREN, of N. York.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

RICHARD M. JOHNSON, of Kentucky.

NOTES.—Our friends who are indebted to us for the Democrat for more than one year, are respectfully requested to settle the same. Our Advertising friends whose accounts are of more than three months standing would confer a favor by advancing the same.

The Term of the S. J. Court, to be held in this town on the 17th inst., will present an opportunity to many to forward our dues by their friends.

PET BANKS. Since the removal of the deposits from the U. S. Bank, its minions and advocates have vented their spleen in attacks upon those State Banks which have been selected as depositories of the public funds. By a late report from the Secretary of the Treasury, it appears that there is an unexpected surplus of something more than thirty millions. Some of the opposition are loud in their clamors against the deposit Banks for hoarding up such an amount of property, which they say if put in circulation, would materially relieve the pressure at present felt in the money market. Others of the same party tell a different story. They assure us that not one dollar is hoarded up, but that it is all squandered by these same pet Banks, or loaned out to electioneering partisans, and that the democratic triumphs are all owing to the skillful management of this fund. Those who complain that the money is hoarded up, say that it is done by the leading men of the administration party, in order that they and their friends may speculate upon the distress of the country. Those who take the opposite ground, that the money is all loaned out, tell the people that they are in danger of losing it—that the deposit Banks are irresponsible, and that the public have no sufficient security for the payment of the money—that it is loaned to partisans of the administration and used for electioneering. All the opposition accuse the friends of the administration of being unwilling to distribute the Surplus among the States, because they can derive a benefit pecuniary or political from the control of the public funds. We have stated these charges plainly, because they form the burden of almost every opposition paper into which we look, and some repeat them as seriously as if they believed them to be true, at least in part.

In the first place how stands the charge of this money being used for political purposes. If the administration would derive benefit from it in this way, it must be placed in the hands and under the control of friends of the present dominant party. Such, however, is not the case. A large majority of the deposit Banks are owned and controlled by opposition men. This fact is beyond dispute, and constitutes an unanswerable refutation of the charge of electioneering with the public money. Such was not the conduct of the opposition when their Bank had the deposits. They probably judge of their opponents by themselves.

But we are told that if not used for political purposes it is in unsafe hands, and much of it will inevitably be lost to the country. In reply, we refer to the recent report of the Secretary of the Treasury, made in reply to enquiries on this subject, by which it appears that the means of the deposit Banks are to their liabilities as about four to one. So much for the security of the public funds.

The last charge is that the democratic party are opposed to the distribution of the surplus revenue as proposed by Mr. Clay. In the first place let us ascertain if there will be a surplus after the necessary appropriations are made for the expenses of government, the navy and fortifications of the country, and the probable expenses of the Indian war. If after all this there appears to be a surplus which will probably continue, we are in favor of a distribution in almost any constitutional manner, rather than that it should remain in the Treasury to be quarrelled about or foolishly squandered. Still we should prefer a reduction of the revenue to the ordinary and necessary expenses of the government so as to prevent the accumulation of a surplus.

Mr. Clay's Land Bill has passed the Senate by a vote of 33 to 21. Several of the administration Senators voting in favor and two of the opposition against it. Its passage in the House is a more doubtful matter.

The Weather. We have been favored with a few days of spring like weather which has materially changed the appearance of the earth. Some sunny spots are beginning to look green to the great joy of the hungry cattle whose bank sides and projecting bones tell of the hardships they have endured. We have yet many deep snow drifts left.

The Law Term of the Supreme Judicial Court will be held in this town next week.

One part of the system of warfare on the currency is boldly to charge on the deposit banks an inability to repay the revenue, entrusted to their custody, at the call of the Treasury Department. This accusation has been attempted to be sustained by the returns of the Banks, and by a most singular species of reasoning. One must feel a consciousness of humble pride, when he looks to the Congressional reports, and sees the views put forth by Mr.

Webster, Chairman of the Finance Committee—in relation to this subject. A Chairman of so important a Committee, in a body, beyond all doubt, the most able in the world, estimating upon the principles of our present Banking system, the solvency of the institutions by the amount of specie on hand, is a little too ridiculous for even the post-house, or a bar-room politician.

The misrepresentations and panic fury of the opposition in Congress, has induced a direct call on the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to this subject, and an answer has been received, prostrating the wretched sophistry of the Finance Committee, and disarming the panic makers of their favorite weapon of attack.

We ask the attention of our readers to the subjoined report. Further comment is unnecessary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT }
April 18, 1836.

SIR: The present communication is submitted in compliance with a resolution of the Senate passed on the 13th instant, in the following words:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to the Senate, with as little delay as may be practicable, the amount of money in the Treasury of the first of this month were deposited, and the amount of the liabilities of the several banks of deposit, respectively, with their means of meeting the same; and, also, the receipts of the Treasury for the quarter ending the 31st of March last, arranged under the heads of customs, public lands, and incidental receipts.

Inferred from the introductory language used in their solution, that an early reply was very desirable, measures were immediately taken to prepare the statements requested, so far as the necessary returns have been received at this Department. Although they are not yet complete from a few distant places, yet it is believed the results will not be very materially altered by the residue of them.

1. In reply to the first inquiry by the Senate, I would observe that the amount of money in the Treasury, subject to draft, on the 1st of April, 1836, so far as ascertained in the running account kept by the Treasurer for his information is believed to be correctly stated in his communication annexed, at the sum of \$31,895,165 76. (A.)

It may be proper to add, in explanation, that this is the amount, without any deduction for outstanding existing appropriations; that, during the two previous years the receipts from both customs and lands have been somewhat larger in the first than in the second quarter of each year, but in A. D. 1835, fluctuated so as, in the last two quarters, to increase nearly one hundred per cent; and that the expenditures during the first quarter of the present year have been so small as to draw somewhat less money from the Treasury than during the first quarters of those years.

2. In reply to the next inquiry as to the places where this money was then deposited, the schedule annexed also exhibits the amount to the credit of the Treasurer on that day in each bank employed as a depository of the public money. (A.)

The difference between the amounts in different banks and States arises from the fact that the sums were placed in those banks on mere fiscal principles and for fiscal purposes alone, being money either collected nearest to them, or sent to them for future disbursement or for safe keeping, at the most convenient points for public use, in the manner and under the circumstances explained more fully in my last annual report to Congress.

This Department, without special authority from Congress, and which authority that body has not yet thought proper to confer, has never felt empowered to divide equally among the States or its banks, for loaning out with or without interest, or for any other than fiscal purposes, any of the money now intrusted to its temporary charge for fiscal purposes alone.

3. In relation to the inquiry concerning the amount of the liabilities of the several Banks of deposit, respectively, with their means of meeting the same, a document is annexed, the latest completed on this subject, which gives in detail according to the returns nearest to the 1st of March, the amount of liabilities, immediate and otherwise, of each bank, and the means of that bank, whether immediate or otherwise, to discharge its liabilities. (B.) In explanation, an aggregate statement is given at the bottom of the document, which shows the immediate liabilities of all these banks, at that time, to be about \$93,000,000 96, and the immediate means of all to discharge those liabilities, to be about \$88,082,600 99; such means being in the ratio of about one to two and a half of those liabilities. It shows further, that their whole liabilities, other than to their stockholders for capital, are about \$103,762,279 80, and their whole means of every kind, to discharge them, are about \$146,956,210 07, or of one means to less than three-fourths of those liabilities. In further explanation, I would observe that among the means, are included, under the head of "other investments," the sum of about \$12,427,759 97. That is to describe in the table annexed, for the purpose and convenience of condensing numerous small items, which, in most cases, are set out by the banks with particularity and fullness. As suggested, partly in a note they consist chiefly of stocks, bonds, mortgages, bills, and checks in transit, capitals furnished to branches, &c. and are presumed to be, generally, secure and proper investments.

It may be properly added, in connection with this exhibit, that the security of the Treasury, in relation to the deposits in those banks, depends not only on their large means, compared

From the Eastern Argus.
DEPOSIT BANKS.
The U. S. Bank panics were nothing to the excitement attempted to be got up by the Federal party on the subject of the Deposit Banks in the extent to which ridiculous humbuggery is pressed upon an intelligent people. In one and the same breath, we hear, the Deposit Banks accused of locking up from use thirty or forty millions of dollars, and thereby causing a pressure on the business community, and anon, of using the public moneys in conjunction with the government in buying up partisans for Mr. Van Buren! At one time we are told that the revenue is lost to the country, and at another that the Banks are making millions upon millions in the gratuitous use of the public money! Now, here is the consistency of faction—anything for the occasion, and something for every occasion. But the ludicrous is not the only quality developed in this new panic of the Federal malcontents. There is unfounded and palpable misrepresentation also. The Deposit Banks are in the hands, and under the management, mainly, of the opposition. Fine allies these—the hot adherents, and fast friends of the U. S. Bank—to use their power to gain popularity for Mr. Van Buren! four fifths, at least, of the Deposit Banks are owned and managed by the opposition to the present administration.

We do not ourselves believe that all the public revenue in the Deposit Banks is or can be used for the accommodation of the business community. The revenue is profuse—enormous even, but for this neither the administration nor the Banks are to blame. The revenue is raised and collected under laws, which the opposition had their full share in originating. It is too large—larger than we ever wish or expect to see it again, but whatever other evils may grow out of it—it cannot, under the present system, be used for political purposes. Still, we believe, the Banks extend every facility they can on the basis of the public money in their possession. The Banks too are safe, absolutely safe—and able, we believe—to respond to the last call to every call of the Treasury for the revenue in their vaults. Their published returns show this. Their ordinary resources are fully competent to meet their utmost liabilities growing out of their custody of the public funds. The most despicable slander of the opposition—the most pitiful resort of reckless mendacity—is to charge in the face of these returns, an inability on the part of these deposit Banks to return, at the call of the Treasury, the revenue entrusted to their safe keeping. The government, however, has in cases where capital of Banks is small in proportion to the public money in its custody, taken an extraordinary security—and has put the institution under liabilities that should lull suspicion itself to rest. All this charge of insolvency is clearly a humbug, for in the same breath in which it is made, we are told, that the public have no benefit from the deposits, because they are locked up in the pet Banks, which cannot discount a dollar upon them! Thus admitting they are there, at any moment, within the reach of a treasury draft.

As to the charge of a corrupt alliance between the deposit Banks and the Administration—it is almost too ridiculous to receive a serious refutation. The following remarks of Mr. Walker in the U. S. Senate, on a late occasion, put the political character of these institutions in their true light—

Mr. Walker said, he had heard with much surprise, the charge renewed by the gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. Calhoun,) in relation to the deposit Banks; or, as that gentleman designates them, pet Banks—the President's banks. Mr. W. said, if these banks are the pets of any man, or set of men, they were the pets of the United States Bank; for, Mr. W. believed that nine-tenths of these very misnamed pet Banks had petitioned for, or favored the recharter of, the Bank of the United States. They were, said Mr. W. with few exceptions, all opposed to the President. The official documents from the Treasury Department, on which gentlemen of the opposition have heretofore commented, exhibit the fact, that the Planters' Bank of Mississippi held nearly three millions of the public moneys; and yet this enormous sum permitted to remain in a bank, whose president, whose cashier and directors, were the decided opponents of that gentleman, whose cause, it is insinuated, the President desires to promote through the aid of the public moneys in the deposit banks. Should not this fact convince every impartial mind, that these charges against the President were utterly groundless. Sir, said Mr. W., I venture to affirm that four-fifths of the deposit banks are opposed to the President, and that a publication of the list of names of the stockholders, directors and officers of these institutions, would prove the truth of this assertion. Sir, said Mr. W., if banks, aye, even if deposit banks were to decide politics of the day, hopeless indeed would be the cause of the President and of his friends. But, said Mr. W. the gentleman from Carolina tells us, that the public moneys are unsafe in the deposit banks; that no one would insure the return of these public moneys by these banks to the Government, at less than twenty per cent.

Sir, said Mr. W. if the gentleman will make the offer, he can, I have no doubt, obtain this insurance at less than one half of one per cent; and, Sir, so far as my humble means would go, I would most cheerfully insure the prompt payment of all the public moneys by the Planters' Bank of Mississippi at less than one twentieth of one per cent. Sir, said Mr. W. that bank is owned and controlled by political opponents—but I feel bound to say, that the institution is perfectly solvent, fully able to meet at any moment, any call the Treasury may make upon it;

and that is, at this moment, infinitely safer than the Bank of the United States; that it has more specie or northern funds, in proportion to its circulation, than the Bank of the United States. Sir, said Mr. W. an effort was made some two years ago, on this floor, to destroy the credit of the Planters' Bank of Mississippi. An alarm was created abroad; the notes of the bank were sent in from all the distant cities for redemption in specie, and they were redeemed and the panic terminated; and, sir, is it desired to get up another panic, not merely in Mississippi, but throughout the Union? Is it intended once more to unhinge public confidence, to excite another alarm by asserting that twenty per cent would not be taken as an insurance for the return of the public moneys from the deposit banks? Is it intended to create, by false alarms here, another scene of distress and embarrassment, and then to change it all upon the President? Is it for this, that inflated estimates of the alleged surplus are presented to the public, when at the rising of Congress, when all the appropriation bills may have passed, there may be no surplus at all? But these public moneys are not deposited in the United States Bank; they are not there to be used in prostrating the administration, and overthrowing the liberties of the people; and this seems to be the great grievance of which the gentleman from South Carolina so loudly complains. Sir, the sentiment of the American people, shaken by the portentous alarms echoed and re-echoed from this hall, did for a moment vibrate upon this subject, but it is now fixed and immutable that the public moneys had better be scattered in the four winds of heaven, than to be used as a part of the artillery of the Bank in its war upon the Government and people of the Union. Believing then that no useful object can be accomplished by these incessant assaults upon the deposit banks, I hope these attacks will cease, or if renewed, it may in future have facts and specifications, instead of vague assertions and groundless insinuations.

TEXAS.
Charleston papers to April 23d, by the steamboat Columbia, and New Orleans to April 13th inclusive, furnish no additional particulars whatever of interest in relation to the all-absorbing subject of Texas. Captain Horton, who had arrived at New Orleans from Goliad, which he left March 19th, brings some details respecting the action which Col. Fannin had with an overwhelming force of Mexicans near that fortress, previous accounts of which had already reached us. The attack took place on that day, nine miles from Goliad. Col. Fannin being at the head of a column of 306 men, and the Mexican force about 2000, of which 500 were cavalry. Captain Horton commanded a party of 25 men, composing the advance, which was cut off from the main army. The Captain then proceeded to Goliad.

He also informs (says the Louisiana Advertiser) that Col. Ward was despatched on the 9th ult. with a mission, (only 99 men) about 30 miles from Goliad, to the relief of Capt. King, who had been taken prisoner by the Mexicans with 23 of his men, (six being killed).—A. engagement took place on the 11th, Col. W. was attacked within 23 miles of the mission by 1200 of the Mexicans; he retreated into the mission without the loss of a man; 92 of the Mexicans fell. He fought them from half past 4 P. M. till 9 of the same evening. Ward then retreated towards Copano. The latest accounts from him stated that he was making his way into the settlements, between the San Antonio and Guadalupe rivers, toward Copano. On the same night, in the town of Walopee, three of our citizens were murdered by the Mexican citizens. Dr. Harrison, (son of Gen. W. H. Harrison of Ohio), was among the number of these unfortunate victims.

We are gratified to announce the safe arrival at New Orleans of the Corolla, from Matagorda, with numerous helpless women and children, who have fled from the scene of disaster, and of whose fate serious apprehensions were entertained, as was stated in our paper of yesterday, in consequence of a Mexican cruiser having been seen at the mouth of the port by the Tenshaw, which arrived at Mobile and had sailed in company with her.

Fears are entertained that Col. Fannin, in attempting to retreat north to join Gen. Houston had been cut off.

FARMERS' WORK.
PASTURING STOCK. Do not turn your cattle to grass to early in the spring. Dr. Deane was of opinion that the 20th of May, was, in our climate, quite early enough to permit cattle to go to pasture; and some farmers think it best to keep working oxen and horses to hay, &c. at least till the first of June. It is not right to turn all sorts of cattle into pastures together.—Milch cows, working oxen and fatting beasts should have the first feeding of an inclosure. Afterwards sheep and horses. When the first lot has been fed off, it should be shut up, and the manure which has been dropped should be beaten to pieces, and well scattered. Afterwards the second pasture should be treated in the same manner, and the rest in course, feeding the wettest pasture after the driest, that the soil may not be too much broken up by the cattle's feet.

Dr. Deane observed, that "Something considerable is saved by letting all sorts of grazing animals take their turns in a pasture. By means of this, nearly all the herbage produced will be eaten; much of which would otherwise be lost. Horses will eat some things that both the one and the other leave."

"Let the stock of a farmer be greater or less, he should have at least four enclosures of pasture land. One inclosure may be fed two weeks and then shut up to grow. Each one will re-

emit well in six weeks; and each will have this time to recruit. But in the latter part of October, the cattle may range through all the lots unless some one may become too wet and soft. Feeding pastures in rotation is of greater advantage than some are apt to imagine. One acre, managed according to the above directions, will turn to better account some say who have practised it, than three acres in the common way."

An English writer says, in turning out horses to grass in the spring, it is usual to choose the forenoon of a fine day to do it in; the natural consequence is, the horse fills his belly during the sunshine and lies down to rest during the cold of the night, thereby probably exposing himself to disorders. In some parts of Yorkshire, a better practice prevails; the horse is turned out at bed-time; the consequence is, he eats all night and sleeps in the sunshine of the next day."

FARMING PROPERTY IN OHIO.—A public sale was made recently at Cincinnati of the farm and stock of the late J. D. Gerrard. The farm consisting of 475 acres, was sold at \$60 an acre. A full-blooded Durham Bull, two years old, brought \$466. A Durham Cow, 6 years old, \$575, and do. 1 year old, \$510. Two other cows, 10 and 12 years old, \$295 and \$300; another Heifer, 1 year old, \$325; nine other Cows and Heifers of mixed blood, \$110 to \$280, and various other stock at \$41 to \$80.

ALEXANDER'S MODERN ACTING DRAMA,
NEW SERIES.

Embellished with Splendid Engravings.
The publisher has been in need, from the extensive patronage bestowed upon his work, materially to change its typographical appearance and to improve and enlarge its pages. It is now known to be the most popular edition of Plays which has ever been attempted in this country, and the project of its further improvement is simple and satisfactory. In future the MODERN ACTING DRAMA will be published in monthly numbers, each of 48 pages each—12 of which will constitute a volume, or one year's subscription—embracing in all 576 pages. Every Play or Farce is to be accompanied by a beautiful and appropriate Engraving, and the best acting scenes of the year, nearly 52 Engravings—to which will be added as a Frolic piece to the work, a full sized Steel Engraving, containing the likenesses of Six distinguished Actors & Actresses. The price of the work is \$1.00 per volume, or \$12.00 for the whole. The best Dramatic Authors should forward their names forthwith, as the edition will be limited to the number which is absolutely subscribed for. The publisher pledges himself to send this work gratis to the author, and to pay for the execution to his pro pre, or he will refund the price of subscription, free of all charges.

The first number of the new series will appear about the first of March—this delay is necessary, as the time necessarily consumed in preparing the engravings. The terms of the Modern Acting Drama are three dollars per annum, payable in advance. Subscribers to the work, who are desirous of having the work sent to them by mail, will be supplied with the work by the Land Agent to persons entitled to land under said Resolves to whom certificates have not been granted. And such distribution shall be made by draft in such manner as the Governor and Council may direct. In the House of Representatives, March 15, 1836.

Read and passed. JONA. CILLEY, Speaker. In Senate, March 15, 1836.

Read and passed. JOSHUA PIERCE, President. March 16, 1836.—Approved. ROBERT F. DUNLAP.

LAND OFFICE, ALLEGANY.
March 26, 1836.

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THE SALMAGUNDI, And News of the Day. ENRICHED WITH A MULTITUDE OF COMIC ENGRAVINGS.

A new periodical, of a novel character, bearing the above appellation, will be commenced on the beginning of January, 1836. While it will furnish its patrons with the leading features of the news of the day, its principal object will be to serve up a humorous compilation of the numerous lively and pungent sallies which are daily floating about the tide of Literature, and which, for the want of a proper channel for their preservation, are positively lost to the Reading world. Original wits and humorists of our time will here have a medium devoted to the faithful record of the sallies of their genius. It is not necessary to detail the many attractions which this journal will possess, as the publisher will furnish a specimen number to every person who desires it—(those out of the city, will forward their orders, postage paid)—and he pledges himself that no exertions on his part will be wanting to make each succeeding number superior in every respect to the preceding ones.

The SALMAGUNDI will be printed on large imperial paper, equal in size and quality to that which is at present used for the Gentlemen's Vade Mecum. It is calculated that MORE THAN

500 Engravings

will be furnished to the patrons of this Journal in one year—these, in addition to an extensive and choice selection of Satire, Cricketer, Humor, and Wit, to be circulated through its columns, will form a Literary Banquet of a superior and attractive order; and the publisher relies with perfect confidence on the liberality of the American public, and the spirit and tact with which this expensive undertaking will be prosecuted, to bear him successfully and profitably along with it.

The terms of THE SALMAGUNDI will be two dollars per annum, payable invariably in advance. No paper will be furnished unless this stipulation is strictly adhered to. Clubs of three will be supplied with the paper for one year, by forwarding a five dollar note postage paid. Clubs of seven will be supplied for the same term, by forwarding a ten dollar note. The papers that are sent out of the city will be carefully packed in strong envelopes, to prevent their rubbing in the mail.

THE SALMAGUNDI will be published on alternate weeks—otherwise it would be impossible to procure the numerous Engravings which each number will contain—and the general interest it will afford must be enhanced by this arrangement.

All orders must come postage paid. Address: CHARLES ALEXANDER, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

State of Maine.

RESOLVE additional in favor of certain officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary War, and the widows of

RESOLVED, that the two upper Indian Townships in the County of Penobscot, be and the same are hereby appropriated to satisfy the claims for services in the Revolutionary War, under a Resolved passed March 17, 1836, subject, however, to the reservation for public uses and the pine timber which has been sold by the State. And the Surveyor General is hereby authorized and directed to cause the same to be surveyed into lots of two hundred acres each, which lots shall be distributed by the Land Agent to persons entitled to land under said Resolves to whom certificates have not been granted. And such distribution shall be made by draft in such manner as the Governor and Council may direct. In the House of Representatives, March 15, 1836.

Read and passed. JONA. CILLEY, Speaker. In Senate, March 15, 1836.

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